NUMB. CXL.] THE MARCH 28, 1789.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1789. [VOL. III.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

For Cash, or such Produce as may be agreed upon.

LOT No. 107, in the town of Pittsburgh, situate between Penn and Liberty streets, on which is a commodious log dwelling house, &c.

Do No. 108, inclosed with the former by a good paleing fence, the house and garden in good repair.

Do Lot No. 440, at the corner of Sixth & Wood streets.

Do. Lot No. 307, between Third and Fourth streets.

Do. Outlot No. 21, on the great road leading to Pittsburgh, containing 16 acres and 44 perches, between two and three acres of which is improved and sown with timothy seed last fall, about one half of said lot is well calculated for meadow, having the advantage of a small stream of water passing through one part, and a perennial spring so situated as may with ease be brought to flow over five or six acres annually.

Do. Lots No 95 and 112, and outlots No. 251 and 257, in the town and outlots of Alleghany, the outlots are good and convenient, the greater part of which when improved, will be good meadow ground.

Do. Lots No. 46 and 47, in the depreciation lands, containing 530 acres, with the usual allowance adjoining Col. Melcher's new town on the Ohio, and through a part of which runs the Sawickly creek, where a mill may conveniently be erected, and well supplied with water.

All persons inclining to purchase the above property, or any part thereof, are desired to make their proposals to the subscriber, who will shew the property to any person inclining to purchase, and will receive proposals to the first of June next, at which time, the purchaser or purchasers, if any, shall be made known: and if unsold at that period, the premises will be rented for such terms as may be agreed upon. Good titles will be given for all, or any part of the above named property by the subscriber, or his attorney in his absence.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittsburgh, 12th March, 1789.

L O S T

ON Wednesday the 11th instant, about three miles from this place, on the Washington road, a handsome plated bit and bradoon bridle. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburgh, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

February 24, 1789.

B L A N K

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, March 12, 1789.

A.

Revd. John Anderson.

B.

John Boyle, Robert Bagnall, John Beard, Nicklous Bousman, Daniel Britt, Truman Bostwick, John Sicket, Samuel Barland, Samuel Bush, James Bayeard, Humphrey Blakeway.

C.

Matthew Cunningham, 3; William Clark, 3; John Clark, John Cowan, Thomas Coyle, Samuel Christy, John Cockell, James Coliart.

D.

David Duncan, 3; William Drennan, 2; Charles Deegan, John Dunlap.

E.

David Evans, Alexander Ede.

F.

Noah Fearing, Alexander Fowler, Joseph Finley. James Ferguson, John Francis.

G.

Marcus Graham, 2; Revd. Stevin Granno, John Stiles Ganno, Nathaniel Gamble, David Graham, John Gilbreath,

H.

John Heckenwelder, John Humphrys, Mary Hamilton, Jonathan Hill, Archibald Hamilton, Rev. Edward Huey, Samuel Hanway.

I.

Robert Jones, John Irwin & Co. William Johnston, Doctor John Jackson, Alexander Johnston.

K.

John Kelly, 2; John Kally, James Kelly, Capt. Killbuck, James Kilgour.

L.

Benjamin Lodge, Israel Ludlow, Christopher Lovinguire, H. August. Lutterloh.

M.

Jacob Melchor, 2; George Mitchel, 2; Daniel M'Hendry, John M'Dowell, Colonel Marshall, Randal Marshall, William M'Culiough, Robert M'Cully, James M'Bride.

P.

David Pettirew, Adam Pow, James or John Perry, William Powel, John Porter.

R.

George Ross, William Robinson, 2: George Rogers, Ebenezer Rees, William Robertson, Robert Riddle.

S.

John Smilie, David Steel.

T.

John Taylor, Robert Taylor, Samuel Todd.

W.

William Wilson, 2; James Wray, Wm. Woods, Col David Williamson, John Williams.

Extract from a Novel entitled, 'The Power of Sympathy, or the Triumph of Nature. Founded on Truth. Lately written and printed in Boston, and dedicated to the Young Ladies of America.

The COURT *of* VICE.

AN APOLOGUE.

VICE 'on a solemn night of state
In all her pomp of terror sate,'
Her voice in deep tremendous tone,
Thus issu'd from her ebon throne:
'This night at our infernal court
Let all our ministers resort;
Who most annoys the human race,
At our right hand shall take his place,
Rais'd on a throne- advanc'd in fame--
Ye crimes now vindicate your claim.'
Eager for praise, the hideons host
All spake, aspiring to the post.
Pride said, to gain his private ends,
He sacrific'd his dearest friends;
Intulted all with manners rude,
And introduc'd ingratitude,
'Twas he infus'd domestic hate,
And party spirit in the state;
Hop'd they'd observe his mystic plan,
Destroy'd all confidence in man;
And justify'd his high pretensions,
By causing envy and dissensions.
Intemp'rance loud demands the place,
He'd long deceiv'd the human race;
None could such right as he maintain,
Disease and death were in his train.
Theft next appears to claim the station,
Nor constant in his dark vocation;
He thought the place might well repay.
The crime who labor'd night and day.
Fraud own'd (tho' loth to speak his praise)
He gain'd his point by secret ways;
His voice in cities had be heard,
And oft in senates been preferr'd:
Yet much derision had he borne;
Treated by honest fools with scorn;
His influence on the western shore
Was not so great as heretofore;
He own'd each side alike assail'd,
Complain'd how sadly he was rail'd,
Curs'd by the name in ev'ry street
Of Paper, Tendry, Rogue and Cheat;
Yet if some honour should require
His labour, things might still go right.
Murder before the foot stool stood,
With tatter'd robe distain'd in blood.
And who, (he cry'd with daring face)
Denies my title to the place?
My wachful eyes mankind survey,
And single out the midnight prey:
Now cowardlike I meet the foe,
With footsteps insecure and slow,
Or cause his death by languid strife,
Boldly this dagger ends his life.
Give back, ye crimes, your claims resign,
For I demand the post as mine,
Av'rice declar'd his love of gold;
His nation or himself he sold;
He taught the sin of Pride betimes;
Was foster father of all crimes:
He pon'd his life, he stak'd his soul,
And found employmen for the whole:
Acknowledg'd that he gain'd his wealth
By Fraud, by Murder and by Stealth:
On one so useful in her cause,
Vice well might lavish due applause.
The haggard host bow low the head,
The Monster rose, and thus she said:
'Ye Ministers of Vice, draw near,
For fame no longer preserve;
No more your various parts disclose,
Men see, and hate you all as foes.
One yet remains amongst your crew,
Then rise Seduction! claim your due.
Your baleful presence quickly parts
The tie which holds the happiest hearts;
You rob what wealth can ne'er repay!
Like Judas with a kiss betray:
Hence come the starving, trembling train,
Who prostitute themselves for gain,
Whose languid visages impart
A smile, while anguish gnaws the heart;
Whose steps decoy unwary youth
From honor, honesty and truth,
Which follow'd till too late to mend,
Ruin and the gallows end,
Be thine the post. Bedeas, who knows
Where all thy consequences close?
With three, Seductions I are ally'd
Horror, Dispair, and Suicide.
You wound--but the devoted heart
Feels not alone the poignant smart;
You wound--th' electric pain extends
To fathers, mothers, sisters, friends.
Murder may yet delight in blood,
And deluge round the crimson flood;
But sure his merits rank above
Who murders in the mask of love.

The BENEFICIENT JUDGES:

AN ANECDOTE.

AN unfortunate artizen, of the city of Rouen, having been arrested for debt, was conducted before the Chamber of Commerce. The Judges demanding what he had to alledge in his defence, the poor man answered, with an affecting frankness, that he could say nothing. "My wife," said he, "is infirm and has long kept her bed. I have the sole care of four children, and the distresses of my family have torn my arms from my body. He is desired to withdraw. His Judges, who were humane as well as equitable, had heard his case with compassion: They paid the sum due to the creditor. The unhappy debtor being summoned into Court again, is informed that his debt is paid. He throws himself at the feet of his benefactors but tears only can express his gra-

titude. Nor the Judges themselves refrain from tears at this affecting scence. They give additional proofs of their goodness; in a word, they make a whole family happy.

The following is copied from a late European Magazine.

The ENRAGED QUACKS.

MR. Timothy Hunks, was an old bachelor, and had lived sixty years in the neighbourhood of Cannon street, with the reputation of being what the citizens of London term a good man; that is, Timothy paid his bills punctually, and never lay under a pecuniary obligation to any man. But though Timothy was esteemed a good man in the mercantile world, out of it, he was held in the estimation of a bad one, for his vices were many; and if he possessed any virtues, he had the art of keeping them so close that his most intimate friends could never discover them.

Over eating, hard drinking, indiscriminate connections with the lower class of prostitutes, had brought upon Timothy a complication of disorders, which had long baffled the art of medicine, & which at last raised an imposthume in his breast, that threatened suffocation.

Timothy, notwithstanding his dangerous situation, was without a will, a circumstance which gave great uneasiness to a brace of female servants, who had long attended him, and each of whom looked up to him for a good round legacy; these servants were named Mary and Martha.

Timothy returning one day from the Stock Exchange, where he had often appeared in the characters of bull and bear, though never as a lame duck, was seized with a violent fit, which had every appearance of a stroke from death, for he sunk senseless into his arm chair. His female attendants being alarmed, each sent for her favorite doctor: Mary dispatching a messenger for the celebrated quack doctor Corrosive, who so often exhibits with eclat in Covent Garden, Tower Hill, and Moorfields; and Martha sending another for her favorite Mr. Vegetable, whose celebrated syrup according to his own account, operates as an universal restorative and does every thing but call the dead to life.

During the absence of the messengers, Timothy recovered from his fit, and had swallowed a few glasses of wine before their arrival, which happened to be almost at the same instant; for when the first messenger announced doctor Corrosive to be at the door, the second roared out that doctor Vegetable was on the stairs.

Mary and Martha echoed the annunciation, 'doctor Corrosive is at the door,' said Mary:

'Doctor Vegetable is on the stairs,' exclaimed Martha.

'Then the undertaker is in the parlour, I presume said Timothy.

There never was, perhaps, in nature, a finer contrast of figure than between the rival quaks, Corrosive was a foreigner, pale and lean; Vegetable, a Norfolk man, improved in his elocution by a cockney dialect.

We must raise dis von dam fever, said Corrosive; prepare some mulled wine in a moment.

Cool the fever you mean,' said Vegetable.

A few of my vegitable pills will do his business.

Thank you doctor,' said the patient, but I am not ready to have my business done yet.

Prepare the wine, continued Corrosive, make haste with my prescription.. He must be heated.

He must be cooled, answered Vegetable; he must follow my regimen.

I am in a hopeful situation, exclaimed Timothy one doctor declares for burning and the other disciple of Esculapius is for freezing up my stomach; so that like an earthen pitcher I am likely to shivered to pieces between opposite contending elements.

The dispute now raged high. Corrosive produced his letters patent; Vegetable did the same, and Timothy observed, they both murdered legally, and might boast of power to kill by royal authority.

Corrosive drew his sword; Vegetable parried with a chair. Timothy burst into loud laugh, the laugh caused a convulsion in Timothy's stomach, gave him immediare ease.

When Timothy had recovered from the effects of his laughter, he insinnated his hand into his breeches pocket, and pulling out two guineas.,

Here, gentlemen, you have drawn off my humous, by the humorous scene you have acted; in the present case too, you acted to life; though in most cases, I am persuaded, you act to death, but take your fee, and I desire you may never again darken my doors, unless the imposthume should gather, to which case I shall call you in, and pay you to create a laugh for my relief.

The gents took his fee, departed from Timothy's house, and adjourning to a tavern, drank a bottle as good friends.

A SERMON,

I know thy works, and where thou dwelest, even where Satan's seat is. Rev. II. 13.

THERE seems to be little or no mention made of a devil in the books of Moses, unless you suppose the book of Job to be of his writing; for there it is said, that when *the sons of God came to present themselves, Satan came also amongst them.* Nevertheless the doctrine seems to be well established in the subsequent parts of the sacred scriptures. Nor, is it only in divine revelation, that we find this idea, but also in the opinions and religious systems of heathen sects and people. The Manicheans, particularly, a school of pagan philosophy, amongst the Oriental nations, talk of a *good principle and a bad;* the savages of North America, tell us, of the *good and the bad man,* meaning the author of happiness, and the author of evil.

But there need be little said on this great point, seeing it is a principle so well established and believed, insomuch that it has become a mode of speech by which we assert truth; for, we say commonly, if I do not do this, or that, *there is no devil.* It evinces the firmness of our belief of this doctrine, that when we express our anger against any one, we say the devil take him, for whatever insincerity there may be in our professions of esteem, there is none in our declarations of resentment; so that the man who wishes his worst enemy at the devil, entertains, doubtless, a persuasion, that there is *a devil to receive him*

That the devil has some fixed habitation, on the face of this earth, appears, from the expression in the text, "where Satan's seat is," but our consolation is, that it cannot be in this town, for in that case, he would be at too great a distance from the center of his vast dominions; being on the very verge of the settled globe, I mean of close settlement and population. Some of the great cities in the heart of Europe or Asia, must be more convenient for his operations.

But it will be asked, how then comes it to pass, that we find traces of his acting here? Can he reach his magic wand to us? or does he make excursions now and then? In this case it would behove him, to be perpetually on foot; running to and from the outskirts, to influence the thoughts, and prompt the conduct of men. No: I take it he is not such a laborious busy devil neither, but consults his ease, and is not always on the pad; how then, it will be asked, can he manage his concerns? Doubtless by the intervention of subordinate devils, and in this point, as in all others, the Christian system is consistent with reason; for though the Manichean doctrine, and the ideas of barbarous nations admit a devil, yet they do not supply us with a plurality, and enable us to account for the ubiquity of devilishship.

It may therefore be set down as certain, that tho' this town cannot be the seat, or great pandimonium of Satan himself, yet it may be the residence of of some intendant, or sub devil.

This has been always my own private opinion, and I have taken great pains, by repeated observations to examine the kind of devil that he is. For knowing what manner and kind of spirit he was of, I could the more successfully apply myself to counteract him. No astronomer ever held his tube more constantly to the heavens, to ascertain the movements of the heavenly bodies, than I have applied my eyes and ears to determine the particular powers of this demon, and this I do not say out of spiritual pride, and vanity of my religious zeal, but to found the probability and truth of what I shall assert on the subject,

The way I have taken was to ascertain that vice which is particularly predominant amongst us, whether it is of a generous and bold nature, or mean and sneaking in its quality, for the offspring usually bears the features of the parent; the workmanship bespeaks the artificer. I have found this vice to be *tale bearing*

This is a vice which shews no genius, and requires no wit. It is a low, vulgar, and cowardly iniquity, and designates the devil that inspires it to be of the most inferior species. Some little insignificant cur that could find no employment at the court or pandemonium of the great devil, or the more important parts of the empire, but was dispatched to this quarter as a remote situation.

It will be said that all vices are equally infernal, and therefore all equally magnificent. No: for amongst the infernalia there are the ma- ra peccata, the greater and the less noble devil will naturally chuse to exh- in some splendid way. But ours is a creature; he attempts nothing great- no robberies. Are there any rapes? lieve we have as handsome women world. No, the rascal exercises him- the lowest acts of mischief, this is of particularly.

It is incident to this vice that it is worthless and meanest persons that are and with whom none but a little dirty chuse to have any thing to do. As an from its coldness, is said to be the best of poison, so the most ignorant and low mortals are most proper for the entrance of a creeping reptile of a devil, that could agitate a more excellent machine.

But what this devil wants in talents, he makes up in affiduity. He is as busy as a bee in a tar barrel. Not a word is said by one of another, but it is taken up, carried around, like the brand in the play of Jack's alive and alive like to be; the tale-bearer, afraid it will die in his possession. If the word is of no account, it is changed; the inference falsified for itself, the construction of the word applied in the place of the original expression. If the manner would qualify or explain, it is suppressed. The incident that gave rise to it left out. Their own words that introduced the conversation omitted. The question made by the tale-bearer, did you hear this? and do you know that? wholly passed by. This is a demon where he has no ground at all he will invent. This shews him to be artful and ingenious, as all devils are; for when I undervalue his capacity, I mean only the extent of his nature, and not the subtlety of it.

You will ask me what principle it is of human nature, that the demon takes hold of to instigate persons to this vice. Doubtless the love of self. It is the interest of the animals with whom this devil has to do, that there should be a difference amongst their neighbours; because, by this discord they may gain. It is the policy of such individuals, that all others should be at war but themselves. If they envy a neighbour the conversation and company of another, a variance between them is their object. If they hate the neighbour, an indirect war is the safest, by prompting another, whom they do not hate, to undertake it. It is the conduct of a low servant in the family, complaining of another, "He used me ill, and madam he called you names too."

The tale bearer says, the wife man "separateth very friends." Persons who have the highest respect, and the most cordial regard for each other, and who would have lived and died in amity, are excited to suspicion, hatred and revenge, by this base incendiary. There is no mind which feels not at some moment, irritation at those they most prize, and words are used at this time, which spring like the spark of fire and are extinguished as soon, but they are carefully picked up and kept alive by the tale-bearer. The passions of men, the anger of the mind, the resentments of the moment, the saliency of temper, the sudden gusts of vexation, and the correspondent ideas and language would be lost, and perish like the April showers; but the tale bearer bottles them up, and by his decoctions and composition, they become liquid drops of poison to infect the vitals of all concord in society.

It is a master stroke of a tale bearer, when in a village like this, where we are all stowed away like persons in a jail, or on board a man of war, and know the words, the transactions, the manners, the incidents and almost the thoughts of each other, and when something with regard to an individual has become the subject of general conversation, and the tale-bearer wishes to injure a particular person to fix on this one as having taken a principal hand in the business, because as the conversation has doubtless come his way, and he may have passed on, there is some truth in the case, and from the mixture of a thousand discourses, it is difficult to ascertain what was the special property of [illegible]. It is also the policy of the tale bearer to fix on some person whose sentiment is of weight, and of [illegible] garded, to play off this artfully against the [illegible] ted, and while this creature is blowing the [illegible] ous breath of flattery in the face of one, [illegible] them what has been said of them or done to [illegible] another, it is the very persons addressed [illegible] chiefly the objects whom they mean to [illegible] leading them to entertain passion against [illegible] son, which will produce passion, and [illegible] entertain hate, to one another, the fa- of the succubus, that carried the first ti- the snakes winding round Lacoon in the fa- embrace closely, hiss with a serpentine fi- they bite mortally, and breath poison in

It will remain to be conſidered, in what manner we ſhall beſt provide againſt the bad effects of this vice. On this head I ſhall lay down a few rules.

1ſt. When the tale bearer comes to you, and tells you any thing of what another ſaid of you, conſider whether, beſides the general intereſt which he has in making every body enemies, there is not ſome particular intereſt in making you an enemy to the perſon mentioned; weigh this well, and if you cannot determine immediately, wait ſome time until events may illucidate the circumſtance. Say nothing, feel nothing, do nothing raſhly; and ſet it down as a certain fact, that let it be as it may, the tale-bearer is a moſt worthleſs character, and is impregned with the worſt of all devils, for either he invents what he ſays, or if he does not, he had by ſome means, induced the confidence of the perſon of whom he ſpeaks, and which confidence he now violates.

2d. But if from circumſtances, or even perfect proof, you find that there is ſome foundation of the account communicated, reflect with yourſelves whether you have not given the perſon, who has expreſſed himself unfavorably, ſome provocation to this undervaluing. If ſo, you are to take it all upon yourſelf and paſs it by, for it is a maxim, that *the firſt treſpaſſer is accountable for the conſequences*. Conſider alſo, that if true it is the tenor of your life that muſt rebut the calumny, and that the reſenting argues ſome foreneſs, and conſciouſneſs of deſerving it. But what is ſtill more Chriſtian and philoſophic, forchriſtianity and philoſophy, however they may differ in ſpeculative points, in morals are the ſame. Oppoſe a breaſt of forgivneſs and of love; *be not overcome of evil*, ſays the Apoſtle Paul, *but overcome evil with good*. The wool-pack on the outſide of an armed veſſel receives the winged ball, and by yielding, though the ſwifteſt and fierceſt of all things, it inſtantly reduces it to reſt.

I draw theſe leſſons from experience. Tales innumerable have been carried to me, of the ſtrictures made on me by others, I have felt with ſenſibility and quick reſentment. My mind has been ſoured, my brow clouded, and my eye averted from them of whom the informant ſpoke.

But time has taught me that informants are not exact, or have truth for their guide. Time has given me to diſcover that ſome picque between the parties, ſome competition for place or office, or rival ſhip of intereſt, honor or love, has induced the perſon to wield me as a foe againſt his adverſary.

It is difficult to ſay when you are in the habits of friendſhip with any one, and you are told that diſreſpectful things are ſaid of you by him, whether inſtantly you ought to acquaint him with it, and have an explanation, or diſregard it wholly; and truſt to your own eyes, and your ears for the fact. I think the laſt is beſt, provided you have reſolution to hinder it making an impreſſion on your mind. For the calling on a perſon to anſwer to reports, argues a diſtruſt of his honor, which to a delicate mind is a ſpecies of inſult, and I will venture to ſay, will not be eaſily forgiven. Perhaps to communicate it as the villainy of the informant, and as what you do not believe, may be the juſt medium. This will bring the author to be underſtood, and the truth will be known. For I ſay it again, the general rule is the tale bearer is a worthleſs perſon, and this ought to be preſumed, until the contrary appears.

To conclude, the writer of this ſermon declares, that in theſe ſtrictures he has no particular perſon in view, and if any application is made, it will be the act of him who makes the application, and not of me. He only thought to give a little ſeaſonable doctrine.

No, dearly beloved; for writing a ſermon, I naturally ſlip into the language of the pulpit, I mean no one, but as uſual with divines, lay all upon the devil. How ſhall we get clear of this mongrel. The cats cannot catch him; the dogs cannot chace him; the women cannot ſcald him with boiling water, and I believe we muſt juſt let him run, and do the beſt we can to keep clear of him. Give him no quarter, lend no ear to him, oppoſe his ſuggeſtions. It is the advice of St. Paul, "reſiſt the devil and he will flee from you." I ſhall ſay nothing by way of improvement, being in haſte to finiſh the diſcourſe. God bleſs his word. Amen.

American News.

LITCHFIELD. Jan. 19.

A Capt. Whitford, of Barkhomſtead, having miſſed an ox from his encloſures, in the night of the 25th of November laſt, which he ſuppoſed muſt be ſtolen, made diligent ſearch for a day or two, but without effect. Upon information; however, that ſeveral of his neighbours had been robbed at different times ſuſpicions aroſe, which were confirmed by a train of combining circumſtances, that a William Watterman who dwelt alone in a ſubterraneous cave or ſhelter in the borders of Winchester, was the offender: they accordingly repaired to his cave, where they ſoon diſcovered two barrels of beef, buried at a corner of it; which the villain perceiving, he immediately fled but was taken and brought back. Sundry other articles were found in a curious cavity prepared for the purpoſe. He ſaid that he had lived in the cave about two years, having retired there for the purpoſe of ſtealing. That he drove away the ox to his cave, and introduced him into it by giving ſalt; that he had no accomplice, but killed, dreſſed, barreled and ſecreted him that night, and cleanſed his hut of blood & other inconveniencies. He confeſſed, that he had ſtolen a number of ſheep, alſo iron, ſteel, axes, carpenter's adze, hoes, cloths, large kettle, chains, &c. He made reſtitution to Capt. Whitford, and being proſecuted for ſome of the remainder, received 29 ſtripes, as introductory to what are yet to follow; and is aſſigned in ſervice. The fellow is only 23 years of age.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) Dec. 27.

A gentleman lately arrived from Matinico, Grenada and St. Lucia, gives a moſt lamentable account of the damage ſuſtained by thoſe iſlands from a dreadful hurricane, on the 12th of october. At the firſt named iſland ſcarce a veſſel which remained in harbour eſcaped deſtruction, and thoſe that put to ſea have not ſince been heard of: Grenada has ſuſtained a conſiderable damage; but St. Lucia a ſpectacle the moſt terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane a dreadful earthquake happened which convulſed the whole iſlands and finally ſwallowed about nine hundred inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Martinico.

"The ſoldiers who had been placed in the houſes of ſeveral merchants (who had refuſed to pay the tax laid on them by the chamber of commerce) were ordered to be withdrawn by the general. It was well done. For we were on the eve of having the moſt dreadful carnage in St. Pierre! the ſtores and ſhops were ſhut, and the ſtreets covered with people diſpoſed to riſk every thing. The whole is attributed to the intendant, who has fallen ſick, and will depart for France next month.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.

Reaſons for incorporating the city of Philadelphia.

1ſt. It will leſſen the number of the poor, and of courſe leſſen the weight of taxes for their maintainance.

2d. It will be the means of inviting Congreſs and ſtrangers of diſtinction to ſettle among us.

3d. It will ſave many thouſands of pounds a year to the ſtate, which are expended by the legiſlature in making laws for the internal government of the city.

4th. It will deliver the city from the oppreſſion of trading juſtices; and the diſgraceful way in which they are elected.

5th. It will be the means of having our ſtreets kept clean, and our pumps in good order.

6th. It will prevent many irregularities which are committed in the city on Sundays.

7th. It will be the means of introducing many wholeſome regulations into the city, which will contribute to its health, order and happineſs.

Pittſburgh, March 28,

It is to be hoped, ſays a correſpondent, the preſent aſſembly of Pennſylvania will do away the preſent diſgraceful teſt law. There are many thouſands of good citizens who never will vote at our elections while that weak and unneceſſary law is in force. Virginia, and the governor of Canada, have already taken advantage of our folly; they invite quakers, and other ſects who are oppoſed to oaths, and promiſes of fidelity to government, to come and ſettle among them, and aſſure them of perpetual exemption from thoſe diſgraceful badges of tyranny, which were invented at a time when kings and prieſts ſhared between them the dominion of mankind. It is ſaid, that 30 families of the people called Menoniſts are about to emigrate from Lancaſter county to Niagara, on purpoſe to avoid the diſagreeable conſequences of our ridiculous and tyrannical teſt law.

On the 7th of February laſt, a petition was preſented to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, from Robert Wilſon of the ſtate of Maryland, ſetting forth, that he is deſirous of removing to and becoming an inhabitant of this ſtate, and being poſſeſſed of a few negroes, whom he is unwilling to ſell, but cannot remove into this ſtate, without the interference of the legiſlature; therefore prays an act may be paſſed for regiſtering ſaid negroes.

RANAWAY on the 11th inſtant, a Negro Man about 40 years of age has loſt two of his fore teeth ſpeaks midling good Engliſh, had on when he went away a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a new coarſe linen ſhirt, an old brown coat, an old felt hat, and a pair of tanned mokaſins. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that his owner may get him again, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges.

JOHN PERRY.

Braddock's Field, March 23, 1789.

TO BE RENTED,

(This year only.)

THE fine tract of land, the property of the ſubſcriber, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Alleghany river, and adjoining the town bounds of Pittſburgh. About 100 acres of the above mentioned tract is now fit for the plough. The upland part of which may be planted with Indian corn, and the bottom part with ſpring barley, oats, &c. Whoever chuſes to rent the above tract, or the cleared land only, on applying to the ſubſcriber, at his lodgings at Mr. Ormſby's in Pittſburgh, may know the terms which ſhall be reaſonable.

Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, this 26th day of March, 1789.

THOS. HUTCHINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has ſundry PLACES to rent to croppers, &c. immediately, on his fine concerns on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela, near Pittſburgh; thoſe who may have occaſion for places near the river, will pleaſe apply in time to the ſubſcriber at his houſe in Pittſburgh, and know the terms, which ſhall be moderate.

The ſubſcriber has likewiſe his Brick Yard to rent, on part of the above land.—There is ſome clay raiſed ſince laſt year, with large water ponds, and floors ready made; fire wood and pit-coal may be raiſed near the works. The rent ſhall be very moderate, to thoſe that will undertake to carry on the buſineſs entirely at their own expence.

Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, this 28th day of March, 1789.

JOHN ORMSBY.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED laſt evening from Fort Franklin, on French Creek, Six Soldiers, belonging to captain Heart's company, 1ſt United States regiment, viz.

Samuel Patterſon, Daniel Philips, William Gates, Horace Dunlap, John Dunlap, and John Lyon. Patterſon is a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair and fair complexion. Philips is a native of Connecticut, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion. Gates, a native of Connecticut, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion. H. Dunlap a native of Connecticut, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark hair and dark complexion. J. Dunlap, of Connecticut, 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and fair complexion. Lyon is a native of Maſſachuſetts, 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair and fair complexion.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and ſecures them in any gaol, or delivers them at any poſt or garriſon of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable expences.

E. FROTHINGHAM, lieut. com.

Fort Franklin, March 26, 1789.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular mark by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire, the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either upon Hoosten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese. This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the BOOT and SHOE Making Business, a lad from about 13 to 15 years of age. Apply to

THOMAS GREER.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Dickinson township, Washington county, last June, seven stray Hogs, they are all marked with a piece cut out of the right ear, and a hole through the left, except one black sow, that has no mark perceivable. Whoever has lost said hogs, are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

March 20, 1789.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next.

February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

UPON the first day of April next, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, at the house of Adamson Tannehill, vintner, in Pittsburgh, a certain Tract of LAND, containing 200 acres, and usual allowance, being the half of a tract called Park Hill, lying on Big Moon run, in Washington county, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, near the river Ohio, and bounding on lands presently occupied by William Hall; there is said to be a mill seat on the said half tract. The terms of payment will be made known on or before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, or in his absence to William Tilton, Esq. in Pittsburgh.

HUGH ROSS,

Who has for sale at his store a general assortment of GOODS, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Hemp, Ginseng, and other produce.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a stout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length. Whoever has taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittsburgh. January 8, 1789.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt township, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the new state road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the single leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d per bushel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d. per yard. The payment to be made the first day of October next, at the house of the subscriber. The season will begin the first day of April, and end the last of June.

It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himself.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, sheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiser, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a swarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a short blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, shall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, shall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Extract from an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, entitled, An Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery." Passed the 29th day of March, 1788.

Section 4th. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all persons who now are or hereafter shall be possessed of any child or children, born after the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, who would by the said act be liable to serve till the age of twenty eight years, shall on or before the first day of April one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, or within six months next after the birth of any such child, deliver, or cause to be delivered in writing, to the clerk of the peace of the county, or the clerk of the court of record of the city of Philadelphia, in which they shall respectively inhabit, the name, surname and occupation or profession of such possessor, and of the county, township, district or ward in which they reside, and also the age, to the best of his or her knowledge, name and size of every such child or children, under the pain and penalty of forfeiting and losing all right and title to every such child and children, and of him, her or them immediately becoming free, which said return or account in writing, shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party, which the said clerks are hereby respectively authorised and required to administer, and the said clerks shall make and preserve records thereof, copies and extracts of which shall be good evidence in all courts of justice, when certified under their hands and seals of office. For which oath or affirmation and entry or extract, the said clerks shall be respectively entitled to one shilling and six pence, and no more, to be paid by him or her, who shall so as aforesaid make such entry or demand the extract aforesaid.

Sect. 6th, of the same act. Be it enacted by the authority, That if any owner or possessor of any negro or mulatto slave or slaves, or servant or servants for term of years, shall from and after the first day of June next, separate or remove, or cause to be separated or removed, a husband from his wife, a wife from her husband, a child from his or her parent, or a parent from a child, of any or either of the descriptions aforesaid, to a greater distance than ten miles, with the design and intention of changing the habitation or place of abode of such husband or wife, parent or child, unless such child shall be above the age of four years, or unless the consent of such slave or servant for life or years shall have been obtained and testified in the manner herein before directed, such person or persons shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, with costs of suit for every such offence, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in the supreme court, or in any court of common pleas, at the suit of any person who will sue for the same, one moiety thereof when recovered, for the use of the plaintiff, the other moiety for the use of the poor of the city, township or place from which such husband or wife, parent or child, shall have been taken and removed.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1789.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of John Boyd, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested to

ANN BOYD, Administratrix.

THE necessity of settling the accounts of the late partnership of Scull & Boyd, makes it indispensibly necessary for those who are indebted to make speedy payment, either to Ann Boyd, or the subscriber. Produce will be received in payment if delivered by the 1st of April next.

JOHN SCULL.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH: Printed and Sold by JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 10s. per ann. half yearly received) and PRINTING in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition. [illegible]